RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

O. R. & N. CO.

EXCURSIONS

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE ASH-ST. WHARF FOR ASTORIA AND WAY LANDINGS, SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 7 A.M.; RETURNING, SATURDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A.M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2 50

TO PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA

Steamer leaves Ash-st. Wharf, Portland, for Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria, every Monday, at 7 A.M.

Round Trip Tickets for Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria ..... $ 40

Tickets to Tacoma and Return 25

Tickets to Seattle and Return 30

Steamer leaves Portland for Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A.M.

Steamer leaves Tacoma for Portland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A.M.

Connects with steamer for Victoria.

THE CASCADES BY WATER

Steamer leaves Ash-st. wharf daily, except Sunday, at 7 A.M., connecting, at Cascades, with steamer for the Dalles.

MULTNOMAH FALLS,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Round Trip Tickets $1 00

Tickets for Portland to Multnomah Falls and return, including Ferry across the Willamette, at 7:45 A.M., arriving at Bast Portland at 8:45 A.M.

Tickets to Portland for sale on train. Excursion tickets to Portland for sale at Multnomah Falls. Tickets will not be exchanged nor refunded after leaving Portland.

MAX WELLS, Ticket Agent, Ash-st. wharf.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND		LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
Monday, Aug. 18	At 10 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 16
Tuesday, Aug. 19	At 10 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 17
Wednesday, Aug. 20	At 10 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 18
Thursday, Aug. 21	At 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19
Friday, Aug. 22	At 10 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 20
Saturday, Aug. 23	At 10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 21
Sunday, Aug. 24	At 10 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 22
Monday, Aug. 25	At 10 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 23
Tuesday, Aug. 26	At 10 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 24
Wednesday, Aug. 27	At 10 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 25
Thursday, Aug. 28	At 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26
Friday, Aug. 29	At 10 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27
Saturday, Aug. 30	At 10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 28
Sunday, Aug. 31	At 10 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 29

Columbia, Monday, Aug. 18, 10 P.M.; arrive at San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 23, 8 A.M.

State of California, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 10 P.M.; arrive at San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 1, 8 A.M.

Connects at Portland with Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. and Northern Pacific Railroad.

Connects at San Francisco with Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for Alaska, Victoria, Puget Sound, Humboldt, Eureka, Coos Bay, Port Orford and Portland.

Rates as low as by other first-class lines.

For tickets and staterooms apply at Company's office, 121 Front-st., Portland.

R. KOEHLER, Agent.

HALL DIVISION.

Regular steamer connecting with Atlantic Express for the East, leaves Portland at 8:30 A.M. daily. Connects at Portland daily at 11:45 A.M. with Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s Express Train for Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Yaquina Bay.

Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and San Francisco. Passengers leave Portland at 6:00 P.M. daily, and arrive at San Francisco at 8:45 A.M. the third morning.

Through tickets to all points in the East, and Steamship tickets to Europe, for sale at the lowest rates.

Baggage checked through to destination.

Freight received daily at the Company's dock, foot of Jefferson-st., and delivered to consignees in San Francisco.

Shipping orders will be issued on application at the office, 121 Front-st., Portland.

J. H. MARKLEY, Agent, Portland.

J. H. MARKLEY, Ticket Agent, 121 Front-st.

Oregon & California R. R. Co.

Time Card No. 26, and trains will run as follows:

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and ALBANY.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Albany ..... 5:45 P.M.
Albany	8:00 A.M.	Portland ..... 6:15 P.M.

Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	5:00 P.M.	Albany ..... 3:15 A.M.
Albany	3:30 A.M.	Portland ..... 11:45 A.M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Albany	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon ..... 5:30 P.M.
Lebanon	6:00 A.M.	Albany ..... 7:30 A.M.

Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mail Train daily. Return car leaves Ashland Mail Train daily.

Oregon and California Railroad runs connection with all the regular ocean steamers for and from the port of Portland.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Corvallis ..... 5:25 P.M.
Corvallis	8:00 A.M.	Portland ..... 6:00 P.M.

Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE
Portland	5:00 P.M.	Corvallis ..... 3:15 A.M.
Corvallis	3:30 A.M.	Portland ..... 11:45 A.M.

Express Train connects at Albany and at Corvallis with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train stops at Tangent to take and leave passengers.

Mail Express Train stops at all stations to take and leave passengers.

Mail Express Train connects at Albany with Express Train for Lebanon, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

Express Train connects at Albany with Express Train for Lebanon, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Express Train connects at Albany with Express Train for Lebanon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Express Train connects at Albany with Express Train for Lebanon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Express Train connects at Albany with Express Train for Lebanon, Monday, Wednesday and Fri

H. W.

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1884.

EFFECT OF THE "SOLID SOUTH" ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is an undoubted fact that party obligations at this time are, for many reasons, more lightly borne than at any time within the memory of living men. This fact is not peculiar to one party or the other. Hitherto there has been more independence and more wayward voting on the part of republicans than on the part of democrats; but now there are signs in abundance that the spirit of independent action has taken a deep hold also of the democratic mind in many of the northern states. This year there is "bolting" on both sides, and the democratic "bolt" appears to be fully as large as the republican, if indeed, it is not much larger.

But there is one circumstance which still holds multitudes of republicans, who otherwise would be more or less indifferent about this contest, to close affiliation with their party. More than that, it is a powerful and most effective check upon a strong inclination on the part of multitudes to witness a change of parties in the administration of the government. The republican party has been in the ascendant twenty-four years. How long ought the country to be controlled by one party without change? In ordinary circumstances great numbers of republicans would be disposed to admit that if the change was ever to come it might come after the lapse of a quarter of a century. But there is one leading circumstance that forbids such admission on their part. And here is the turning point with those whose votes will, in all probability, decide the approaching election.

What is this circumstance? It is simply the solid south. Not merely the fact that sixteen states, with 153 electoral votes, are counted as certain for the democratic party, but the more striking fact that those states are counted by party managers and will return their electoral votes without any regard whatever to fair ascertainment of the will or wishes of their people. In fully one-half of those states the problem of an election is not to secure an expression of the legal vote, but to defeat it. It makes no difference what the actual sentiment is—the result is pre-ordained, and 153 electoral votes are counted as so much stock in trade. An election in one-half of the southern states is a criminal farce, and whenever an attempt is made to defeat it, the next result is a criminal tragedy. Were elections just and fair there could be no complaint that a majority of the people of any state or group of states prefer one party over another. But when it is known that force and fraud habitually control elections in many states for a predetermined end, and when it is observed that intimidation, violence, ballot-box stuffing and murder itself are employed to reach that predetermined end, the case is very different, and it becomes impossible not to raise a protest against effecting a change of parties in the government by such methods, even though the party in power has held the government for twenty-four years.

This violence hitherto has defeated itself, and will again. If the solid south—made solid by such methods—is a source of power to the party that has striven to profit by it, it is also a source of weakness to it, because it is a menace to republican government, and as such combines against the party that employs it, the stronger vote of the northern states. This it is, mainly, that has held the republican party together during the last twelve years. This it is, mainly, that holds to the support of the republican party now multitudes who otherwise would be more or less willing to see a change of administration after so long a time. Had elections in the south been free from fraud and fair in fact, many northern states would ere this have been willing to try the democratic party in the government for a term at least, if only for a change of administration.

But until the principle of fairness in elections shall be established and observed in the southern states, until the time shall come when the solid political strength of that section ceases to be counted in advance for a single party without a thought of admitting a doubt that might attend a free expression of the popular will, the republican party will not have been in power long enough, though the period be one hundred years. The objections that could be urged against a change of parties in the administration, on any of the minor issues might be small indeed; but the objection to introduction of the southern method of controlling elections and making it a national principle goes to the fundamental conditions of republican government. The southern method is a sufficient crime when it controls the southern states. When it is proposed to make it the instrument of controlling the government of the union, with the certainty that if power is once obtained by this method it will be perpetuated by it, the objection becomes invincible. And hence so long as these conditions continue the republican party's bolters and stragglers will be comparatively few, and these few after short experience will come back to it. During the brief period when free elections prevailed in the southern states and some of those states were allowed to go republican, there was more sign of a break-up in the republican party of the northern states than there ever was before or has been since. It was a solid south twenty-five years ago that first made a solid north. In more recent years it has been a solid south mainly, that has kept the north, with trifling exceptions, united. The northern republican party was weaker in 1876 than in any other presidential contest of its history, chiefly because it was supposed that those southern states where the republican voters preponderate would go republican; that is, it was not believed that force and fraud would be employed to set aside the will of the majority. Relaxation of the party's lines and of the party's efforts in the northern states was a consequence of this impression. It was believed that several southern states would go republican, or if not, provided the elections were fair, it was a small matter. So in 1876 several northern states were carried by the democratic candidates; or rather, through republican indifference they were suffered to go democratic. Then it was revealed that elections in the southern states were merely a compound of fraud and farce, and in the next presidential election the northern states were "solid" again. The only way for the democratic party to beat the republicans in any of the northern states is to take its hand off the throat of the republican states of the south. But so long as the south is kept "solid" by unwarrantable means, the protest against it will be practically a "solid" north. Much as minor questions may be talked about, this remains the most powerful motive with the great body of republicans of the northern states. Multitudes of them, who otherwise would be indifferent, and many who would otherwise consent to a change of parties in the government, will hold to their allegiance, and not only that but will exert themselves with all their power against the democratic party, so long as the sixteen southern states, with their 153 electoral votes, consolidated by force and fraud, are counted in advance for the democratic party with the certainty that it proceeds from the purpose to permit no free expression of the popular will. Since the republican party was organized as a protest against the proslavery oligarchy, why should it not continue in existence as a protest against this offspring of that oligarchy which takes form as a conspiracy against free elections and the force against the fundamental principles of republican government?

Washington Gladden protests against keeping pupils in public schools at work upon arithmetic from eight to ten years, and says that one reason why one-seventh of the years allotted to human life are consumed upon the study of arithmetic is that the science has been "developed" in most of our text-books to a need-less degree. He says that the science is complete when the pupil has learned to perform the ordinary operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and to apply these operations to the solution of problems in the ordinary affairs of life. Then, he says, the pupil should be put to the study of other subjects. Mr. Gladden is right. The science of arithmetic is complete when the pupil has learned to perform the operations mentioned, and to apply them to the solution of problems in the ordinary affairs of life. Then

...AND COMMISSION.

...C. M. STEVENS
...COMMISSION MERCHANT
...ut, Lath, Pine and Ash
...ES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNI...
...LE SALE DAYS—Tuesday at 11
...ock A M

...J. O'CONNOR,
...& Commission Merchant

...rfast and Fine
...ursday, Furniture & Mdse. sale...
...al Estate Sales.
...ce in the Sales.

...ORNEYS-AT-LAW.

...
...NSELOR AT-LAW,
...Dyrenforth, Or.
...ETT & PAXTON,
...AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
...A. E. cor First and Stark.
...Portland Oregon

...P KENNEDY
...AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
...St, Helens Building,
...n not to use my trade mark and
...ients and others from using per
...ir interference for investigation.

...CTS AND ENGINEERS.

...W. TUPPER, C.E.
...ta Colleges Pract
...GOOD & LUPPER,
...VEYORS AND ENGINEERS,
...uilding, Washington st.,
...Portland Oregon.

...H BURRAGE,
...GINEER AND SURVEYOR,
...Office Room 11,
...ner Second and Salmon Sts.

...Y. & T. H. GOILER.
...REERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
...ention given to City Work.
...Unsworth B. of Third and Oak sts

...SSION MERCHANTS.

...NG & CO. SHIP BROKERS &
...Merchants agents for the Jean
...Co. 314 Front street cor Ash st.

...TIN GENERAL COMMISSION
...and produce dealers, 120 Front st.

...WIS, COMMISSION AND PRO...
...ants, Front and Davis Portland Or.

...RST—G. MILLER, W. H. WEST,
...ants in general and dairy pro...
...between Washington and Stark

...& CO. COMMISSION & PRODUCE
...25 Front street, Portland, Or.

...BRO. 170 FRONT STREET PARK
...ry for shoes a specialty. 10

...RCH & CO. SHIPPING AND
...Merchants, specialties Wheat, Bran
...s, etc. N. W. cor Front and Ash sts.

...D FARM MACHINERY.

...THERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY
...dealer in farm and mill machinery,
...t Portland, Or.

...BELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM
...and dealers in agricultural imple...
...spring wagons, buggies, carriages
...stationary engines, saw mills and
...ory a specialty, rubber and leather

...DD & CO., SOLE AGENTS RUBB...

The Oregonian.

MORNING AUGUST 23 1884

...ntered at Portland, Or as second ...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
...ONE YEAR—IN ADVANCE, ... $ 1 00
...ONE MONTH, ... 1 00
...SIX MONTHS, ... 50
...THREE MONTHS, ... 25
...ONE YEAR, ... 2 50

...Three editions issued: Tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) ... 25c
...Semi-weekly (Wednesday and Friday) ... 10c
...Weekly (Sunday) ... 5c

...TISAN IN THE EAST.

...ian at the following places
...C. Beckwith, eastern repre...
...Tribune building
...McCormick block and
...Ayer & Son English a...
...Congress
...Office
...Sun, Office
...Advertiser
...Office Herald Bros. Hotel

...EOROLOGICAL REPORT.

...PORTLAND AUG 22 7:57 P M

Station	Bar.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rain fall. Inches	State of weather
Walla Walla	29	71	NW	00	Clear
Lewiston	29	74	W	00	Clear
Boise City	29	82	NW	00	Clear
Umatilla	29	82	SW	00	Clear
Dalles	29	80	S	00	Cloudy
Eastern	30	58			

...POSTAGE.

...stage on newspapers is one ...

...CITY.

...—A most disgraceful affray ...ston's saloon at the corner of ... and Stevens about 6 o'clock last ...

...ese fishermen were severely ...receiving wounds upon the head ...ly gashed on a chair each and ...ed from one another. One of the ...ssailing near the door, knocking ...ston down. Zorn's old Adam was ...en the barkeeper took a hand in the ... Zorn is well known here, ...s business for over a dozen ...ld be guaranteed from 26 to 9 ...ilbrook rates. These merchants ...ce offered to their correspond...Puget Sound ports and the re... will be the diversion of a great ...ween San Francisco for points on ...with Oregon unless this state of af... the northern lines. This is not likely ...ent, and the cut in rates to San Fran...ssentially against the San Francisco ...ompanies Oregon trade. Committees ...ents San Francisco with this object ...Green Colliatly is under the low ...San Francisco Portland and Puget ...to a considerable extent be sup... goods coming from San Francisco ...

...ITEM.—Yesterday forenoon a respec... Grass was noticed sitting on the edge ...d near Carpenling drug store in the ... the thermometer was away up in ... or else was hunting the shady ...ow be a learned some attention, and ...ble-looking stranger to think that ...mething wrong with him that ...monstrer mesmerized man or a crank ...ats was liable to do some one bodily ...ntentions of Patterman Ward was called ...ent here as if he had taken a cow ...the sidewalk. After watching him ...ded coming to the conclusion that he ...ridge brown Ward stepped up and told ...ormer was deemed unadvisable by ...ld stump store who wished him ...t then there was nothing to fear from ...ntering from sense and as he had no ...ca cane with which to whack some ...ng when his child came ...self a the sun. Just how that sort ...might operate to ancestrals but with ...ne at 10 years, a very chilly man ought ...stop to short order.

...Morning Races.—Under the auspices ...Rowing Club two swimming races ...this afternoon. One race is confined ...the girls who take great interest in ...the other is free for all. race distances ...first yards 100 second $5 which will ...all. The first race in Portland ...ourse up for the purpose of finding ...ing the fastest swimmer. As this is ...ent of the kind ever held on the ...a good draw a large crowd of specia...swimmer members of the W R C will ...the race of 150 yards. John Gill, L. ...Bell, D Marcus, T Higgins E P ...Prince E Spring A Burr, J S Dun...Farrar A B Mcalpin, A B Gra...Ball and A M from foot of ...from foot of Taylor street the finish to ...Spring. All entries for the free for all ...made by 5 P M to J S Dunbar

...Rock Island.—In mentioning the with ...Southern Pacific's rolling stock from ...struck the entire complication of own...ing given. The Puget Sound shore line of ...the entire northern half of the line. It ...down over the line of the Columbia ...Pacific railway (the narrow gauge ...the right of way for the last mile into ...ity by the coal road and the shore ...the mines there are three rails on ...ck. The original ground tie and wood ...are owned by the coal road. Now ...improvement company owns all the ...coal road and the Oregon and Transcon...company was the first to lay down ...third. It might be possible to have a ...divided especially if thirty miles of con...were between Black Diamond and the ...

...BAR LAKE.—Said a prominent hotel ...from that MAN reporter yesterday I ...e other day about the slow pro...negotiations between the O R & N and the ...relative to the lease. I think I can ...ully ratings of the O R & N ...Bar lake is the best freight monopoly ...the first half of August is no better ...ing rubber way. The Northern Pa...the report of light rates ...things this is not such a good year for ...all and we have but too high for it ...to a hard bargain. I believe ...to move and would be glad to get ...towards a half a million. Then the ...change its views relative to the ...O R & N and will be more inclined to ...again

...for Sale.—Woolgrowers have again ...the opportunity of shipping their wool to ...Liverpool by a fine vessel at low rates ...Schiller H Hasbrouck is advertised to ...at the wool in pressed bales at one ...Call and bring that insurance is only ...on the voyage if it properly packed ...and specially stored for the voyage ...to Send for circulars containing ...and on berth for New York and above ...reasonable engagements

...H. E. Barrett.—The will of James H ...recently filed in Colorado was admitted ...the county court yesterday by his executrix ...Butler, of New Bedford Mass. ...Kane, of this city and the remain...to his wife Martha C Butler ...amount bonds

...Passed Resolutions.—Passed Keron yesterday ...day W C Peckham, Ben George ...Barnett, G S Rowe and wife, R B ...Wyrde, Seats H. Hall, W Shurwood ...Hampton, Well, Mrs. Heyn, Albert ...

...To Receive Their Wor.—The noble red man appears to have an unquenchable thirst for whisky, and judging by the number of white men brought before the United States court for selling liquor to Indians he appears to find plenty ready to assist him in satisfying it. Yesterday Peter Henrichsen and Alfred M Grand from the reservation round about Yaquina bay were brought in by Deputy U S Marshal Pugsley of Corvallis An old smoke dried siwash came along as a witness He says the prisoners offered him whisky but he would not have the bottle placed to his lips They then gave the fire water to another member of the tribe who partook The old fellow then complained of them having evidently a desire to see fruitified the passage Woe unto him who permits the bottle to his neighbor's lips The prisoners are of the opinion that they are guilty as they were drunk at the time They will have an examiner on to-day

...Shooting Accident.—J H Scriber son of C W Scriber of Salem met with a serious accident while out hunting, with Alfred Coolidge of Silverton on Wednesday last. The two young men were hunting on Mr Mullen's farm five miles above Silverton and Scriber tired lay down under a tree to rest Coolidge in turning over struck the foot against one of the guns discharging both barrels the contents of one of an through the left leg, cutting the flesh to the bone and making a fearful wound The charge from the other barrel went into the heel of Scriber's left foot, lodged there I was feared the foot would have to be amputated but Dr Davis, who was called in has hopes of saving it

...Sluicing at Walker's Island.—The owner Walla Walla will go down to Walker's Island Thursday and begin sluicing out the bar there A cut of about 1000 feet is to be made the principal object being, not so much to see additional depth as to take out the sand and gravel. Major Mallett proposes him self to go down a few days and help start the machinery to work, as a great deal of trouble this season It will take about ten days for the steamer to come down from Walker's Island the bar has given little trouble so far this year A survey is now being made and if more depth is found necessary and the steamer can be secured, the bar will be sluiced

...Arrested.—Peter Cunningham and A Sass two of the fishermen beaten at Astoria Zorn's saloon yesterday afternoon were arrested last evening on charges of drunk and disorderly, pref rred by Zorn After selling them beer all afternoon he would be satisfied that they were not sufficient grounds for the charge Between them they managed to make the following mess and the arrest of Sass from them for being disorderly the city fined a accumulate wealth at a rapid rate

...Needs Overhauling.—The mail facilities from Astoria to Oysterville need the attention of Captain Tuttle or some one else in authority The service is simply abominable A gentleman who called yesterday said he received two out of eight Oregonians mailed on the 15th and this is but one instance of many reported The trouble is all along the above route

...Notes

...Late McCormick leaves to day to join his family at Long Beach

...The upper rooms of the new wing of the North school (Holladay's addition) have just been completed

...Rev D C Ghormley of the Presbyterian church having completed his vacation will occupy his pulpit as usual hereafter

...Though but a shadow of his former self the friends of Dr Harry Lane were glad to meet his genial face on the streets yesterday

...Bids for the Harrington brick will be received by Or o Eleeman architect up till Tuesday next and for the Logus brick up till Wednesday The former will be 100 feet on Fourth street by 80 feet in depth

...Joseph Burkhard proposes to build a pork packing house 40x100 feet, one story and basement on the corner of Land Second streets Mr Kumbein is the architect, and will receive bids for the same

...C O Blakely received the contract for the Logus frame on the corner of Fourth and K for $1993 The brick bid was $3000 It will be 60 feet front by 80 deep The total cost, including sidewalk will be about $6100

...Mr A E Cogswell dropping a lighted lamp on a pile of shavings in the basement of his residence on the corner of Thirteenth and Nitrers caused an alarm of fire about ten minutes to 5 o clock yesterday morning An incipient blaze ensued thereby was soon extinguished by citizens at hand but the engine had reached Eleventh and L streets before its need. lessness became known John Fixon again receives the reward offered for furnishing the clue And by the way it would appear more just for the city to pay this reward than the fire company

...CHURCH NOTICES

...First Christian church East Park and Columbia streets—Bible reading at 11 A M sunday school at 2 30 P M The latter is the an...

...Presbyterian church—Preaching at the First Presbyterian church morning and evening by the Rev A L Frisbie D D

...North Portland M E Mission corner Sixteenth and A streets—Sunday school 10 A M Preaching at 3 P M by Rev G M Peirce

...St Matthew's chapel, corner First and Caruthers streets—Responsive for read at Sunday services at 11 A M and 7 45 P M with Sunday Prayer

...St Stephen's chapel Ofersum and Fifth streets Rev John Rosenberg rector—Services and chapel on Sunday at 11 o clock Sunday school at 9 Seats free

...Services at the M E church—Hall and Strait—at 11 A M and 7 45 P M by the pastor Rev T L Eaills Sunday school at 12 45 The public is cordially invited

...Calvary Presbyterian Church corner Ninth and Clay streets Preaching at 11 A M and 45 P M by the pastor Rev E F Lee Sabbath school at 2 30 P M

...Ninth Portland M E Mission Baker's all corner Ninth and Flood streets—Sunday school at 2 P M Preaching at 3 P M by Rev G M Peirce

...First Congregational church corner of Jefferson and Brooke streets—Regular services 11 A M and 8 P M The Rev R F Hall of M Vernon O will preach at both services

...Lutheran M E Church corner North Second and Stretch—Services their pastor Rev Geo W Lose pastor Sunday school at 9 A M Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M Sunday school at 12 45 P M The public is cordially invited

...United Presbyterian church corner West and Clay streets—In the absence of the pastor there will be no public services morning or evening The Sabbath school will meet at the usual hour at 2 P M under the superintendence of Dr Lassen

...First Presbyterian church Albina Rev W O Forbes pastor—Regular services at 11 o clock at 11 A M and 7 45 P M Sunday school at 9 45 A M and 7 45 P M Sunday school at 12 45 P M A cordial invitation to strangers and all

...Christadelphians—Meeting over Prentice's music store on First between Stark and Washington streets Sunday 24—Lecture at 11 A M by Brother Hall Subject "The Clerical Bell Shocking to Right Reason a Perversion of Scripture and an Insult to the Deity" No collection

...Plymouth Congregational church corner Fourth and E streets—Preaching at 11 A M and 7 45 P M conducted by the actin pastor Rev George H Lee Sabbath school at this study first at 12 and close at 12 30 P M Seats are free and all are urgently invited to every service in this house

...The Church of Sea and Land corner of Third and D streets—Chaplain Hobbs pastor Preaching at 11 A M Subject Christ in Gethsemane 2 P M Sunday school at 12 for 45 minutes Monday—Lodge Hour to lodge No 1 I O O F at the O O F hall at 8 P M Tuesday—Lodge No 2 I O O F at 8 P M Friday—At the gospel temperance by W O C T Bethel Band of Hope to day at 3 P M in Bethel hall All cordially invited

...Young Men's Christian Association First street between Alder and Washington—Service a Bible study for young men Sunday, for 10 from 3 30 to 4 30 P M Friday—At 7 30 gospel temperance by W O C T Bethel Band of Hope to day at 3 P M in Bethel hall All cordially invited

...Young Men's Christian Association First street between Alder and Washington—Service a Bible study for young men Sunday, for 10 from 3 30 to 4 30 P M Friday—At 7 30 gospel temperance by W O C T Bethel Band of Hope to day at 3 P M in Bethel hall All cordially invited

...THE COURTS

...CIRCUIT COURT—THIS DAY

...Abraham et al vs W H T Carter et al Motion to strike out answer from files if not paid defendants allowed five days to amend by citation

...Thompson vs W F L Co of California Set for Monday

...POLICE COURT—M RELAND J

...Ah Sing—Running the street after 10 P M Forfeited bail

...Ah Lee—Same Same

...Ah Foon Same Same

...Lee Bal—Same continued to Aug at 10

...G P Nelson—Drunk and disorderly forfeits bail

...Albert Lotts re—Using obscene and obscene language directed

...Thos McLaughlin—Begging on he street in mine

...Jo Barnes—Drunk and disorderly fined $5

...Jo Keegan—Trespass fined $10

...Jo Gallicot re—Drunk and disorderly discharged

...Frank Ellis—Assault and battle dismissed on paying costs

...Frank Smith—Larceny by bailee dismissed on payment of costs

...Chas Ah Ill with intent to kill continued to August 25

...Perfume Consumption

...Low Duty Order

...From the fact that Europeans, British India and Japan produce about 150 000 gallons of the last three years, the business of raising sweet herbs will appear to be very great It is also stated that the Paris revenue from cau de cologne alone is annually $1 000 000 The royal establishments of Cannes, in France, there is one perfume distillery which uses yearly 100 000 pounds of acacia flowers, 140 000 pounds of rose flower leaves 24,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms and 20 000 pounds of tuberose blossoms, besides an immense quantity of other material.

...The New York Tea Store is now open at the old stand, where they are selling choice teas, coffees spices, etc., cheaper than ever. They are determined to do business, and that old customers as well as new ones will get the benefit of bed-rock prices.

...See the crowds to-night at the Cosmopolitan House, 26 First street, bet Main and Madison. This proves that our prices are and must be the lowest.

...PANAMA CANAL ESTIMATES.

...San Francisco Bulletin

...The recent severe criticisms of the work done on the Panama canal and the management of the great enterprise have resulted in a long review of the statements of the critics by F Harrod one of the contractors for dredging It was stated by Rear Admiral Shufeldt and others that the estimates of the cubic meters of earth and rock to be excavated had been constantly increased until now according to the former they reach the enormous amount of 600 000 000 cubic meters while the cost of excavating has increased from 50 cents per cubic meter to $1 00 in some cases A comparison of the original estimates of work and prices based on the reports of the engineers with the final estimates of the engineers But Mr Harrod claims that the apparent increase that has been made is not an actual increase but that the adverse showing is the result of a misunderstanding of the facts he claims have been written against the canal It is true that the original estimates from which the $1 cubic meter basis was taken were made by the Lesseps company before the actual work was begun and before the engineers had made any accurate survey of the ground Then the company had not yet learned from experience the character of the soil and the difficulties to be met with in the work Besides the original estimates did not contemplate the construction of a sea level canal but one with locks Now the company has changed its plans and has decided to build a canal with locks and a summit level of 85 feet above the sea The estimates of the cost of excavation have been made on the basis of $1 per cubic meter according to the character of the work done The general average is $1 12 as the average cost per cubic meter for excavating the canal Yet the original estimates did not stop here but added a lump sum of $100 000 000 for bank ports jetties, etc., bringing up the total cost to $600 000 000 Later estimates gave a higher figure for the excavations But this increased labor is only apparent and is due to a different method of setting forth the work to be done In the later report the excavation is estimated at 120 000 000 cubic meters of which 40 000 000 cubic meters were to be dredged This apparently contradicted the first report but the examination of the report shows that the first had reference to the canal proper and that the cost of excavations, harbors basins and other work is conducted with the canal ditch was included in the lump sum of 600 000 000 cubic meters to be excavated and dredged for this work were not given in the first report, but were included in figures of the second report which makes the apparent increase in the amount of excavating and dredging, to be done This second estimates have not therefore made any change in the original figures but have only made more definite statements as to the work to be done

Of the 80 000 000 cubic meters of dredging that has been excavated July 1 1884 600 000 leaving 74 400 000 cubic meters to be excavated There are now in the canal 10 000 men and excavation will be in increased 1 000 000 cubic meters per month At this rate there will be excavated by the end of 1889 the enormous amount of 75 600 000 cubic meters or more than the estimates call for The dredges will also be kept up with the work and on the original estimates the little dredging of the first period for the completion of the canal being exceeded

I put R W Brown of the United States navy in charge of the surveys of the canal by Lesseps in the autumn of 1879 and came to about the same conclusions as has Lieut Wyse of the Lesseps party Lieut Wyse thinks that the use of an half its time and the great expense urges a preliminary survey will make it clear that the canal cannot be finished in 1888 or for the sum that was originally estimated In this connection the official report of De Lesseps to the stockholders of the canal company says that only 225 out of 1st feet With regard to the finances he said that the company had been to one half of the capital which had not yet been paid in and 120 000 000 francs in reserve Besides moneys received from the United States of Colombia, has given the company 500 000 hectares of land with all the minerals it may contain in such regions as the company may choose and the December the Colombian government transferred to the company 150 000 hectares as an equivalent for about one third of the work to be performed This land has been selected by the engineers of the company and the Panama railroad and the results already realized justify the belief that the selections will be satisfactory to the Colombian government The only said he are we in a position to affirm to day that the working up to that time is sufficient to interfere with the completion in 1887 or 1888 of the canal with this promise and for five years this promise has been on the picture of the back in exhibition in San Francisco and interesting chinese bronzes from the culture of the Australian black wattle or Acacia has been extensively begun in southern California and on a large scale It will be hoped that the tannin bark for tanning purposes of the forest protection has attracted considerable discussion in California, but as yet from the rate at which it has been taken, and is likely to be denied the forests will hardly be worth preserving, for commercial purposes A visitor to those parts of South Australia where the timber of the botannical garden was encouraged to withdraw large tracts of public lands from entry and to take steps to protect them and decided at once in the Pacific coast States to re-examine titles to timber lands already alienated in all cases where proofs of fraud can be found as evidently demanded Under the use of government forest reserves for pasturage by sheep and goats should be forbidden by law The entire subject must be taken from the hands of ordinary politicians and specialists in the light of the European experience of continental forestry and of the United States

...A Robbery in Paris

...Chat Park Journal

...A friend from ... with his wife daughter and ... of ... visited ... in Paris ... a large ... in those ... and ... at the ... that ... the ... half ... in ... It was ... of ... the ... family went to bed the previous night ... morning ... was asked He ... unacquainted with the ... in Paris ... man who ... keep ... the ... of ... and ... was ... the ... but ... the ... and ... the ... the ... the

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CITY.

...A most disgraceful affray ...the Zora's saloon at the corner of ...Ash streets about 6 o'clock last ...Three fishermen were severely ...ed, receiving wounds upon the head ...ly inflicted by a beer glass, ...ly the three fishermen, after some ...ion, began quarrelling among them- ...selves, when one of them picked up a chair and ...struck each one another. One of the ...chairs broke near the door, knocking ...out of it, and then Zora's old Adam was ...aroused and his barkeeper took a hand in the ...affair. Zora was worsted in the business for over a dozen ...rounds, but his barkeeper took a hand in the ...game, and he has a very decent fellow, but a ...little too fond of liquor, and has a tendency to think ...that his shoeing has a tendency to hint ...that he is a very bad man. Zora, for the ...present, has the sympathy of the O'REGONIAN ...and the sympathy of the entire police force, ...who give Zora an eye-sitting ...materially and as ...the disinterested witness ...is given below, when the ...is called to them to stop ...fighting. As he approached he re- ...ceived a blow on the side of the face from one of the ...men that separated one of his eyes from the ...socket to the size of the salmon and ...broken faucet with which he ad- ...ministered the punishment. Zora, ...however, was not to be outdone, and pulling to him ...a pitcher that was filled with beer, inflicting a ...severe cut on the head of the ...barkeeper, who then laid the pitcher down and ...struck Zora a blow that felled him to the floor. ...The barkeeper took a hand in the ...fight, and Zora's barkeeper was at ...this time engaged with the ...fishermen, and yelling to him ...to throw the beer, inflicting a ...severe cut on the head of the ...barkeeper, says that there is danger ...of losing the sight of his eye. ...Officer Mullen, a bungee on the ...force, arrived on the scene, and ...on the first appearance of the ...officer Zora's barkeeper was at ...once placed under arrest, and ...Zora's barkeeper was ...taken in charge by Officer Mullen, ...and locked up in the city jail. ...Zora's barkeeper was ...released on $500 bail ...by the friends of Chen Chung held ...pending and Ah Fie's friends agreed ...to pay the doctor bill; and damages ...to Chen Chung. But the sense of the ...affair would be disgraceful for them ...to push a case, and they determined ...to let Ah Fie's friends draw a large crew of speci- ...al police, the members of the O. F. D. will ...furnish each of 100 yards. John Gill ...and D. Monroe, F. T. Riggins & P. ...Quinn, C. Epting & Burr, J. S. Dun- ...lap & L. Ferree, 2:30 P. M. The ...race will be at 5 P. M. from a float ...in front of Taylor street the finish line ...to be at the same point. The regular ...rules governing the Portland Regatta will ...be made by S. P. M. and S. Lombar.

...Mexico.—In mentioning the with- ...drawal of Southern Pacific's rolling stock from ...Mexico, the entire complication of own- ...ership is given. The Puget Sound shore does ...not own the entire northern half of the link. It ...only owns the line of the Columbia & Puget Sound railway (the former Kalama ...& Puget Sound railway (the former Kalama ...to Tacoma), and the line of the Columbia

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23 1884

PACIFIC COAST FORESTS.

Wholesale Abuses of the "Timber Act"—The Sheep Pastures of the Sierras—Probable Ruin of the Finest Timber of the Continent—Botanical Features of the Woodlands.

New York Evening Post.

When Senator Kelly, of Oregon introduced his "Timber Act" into the forty-fourth congress, and was aided by such men as Sargent of California, and Oglesby, of Illinois, it was believed that its provisions were so stringent and amply fortified that they could not be infringed nor evaded. According to the theory of the act, public lands valuable for timber could be sold in tracts of 160 acres only one such tract passing to one individual or association. On June 3, 1878, the act became a law, and for a time no fault was found with its workings. But this year, at least two instances have come to light in California, in which the plain provisions of the act were disobeyed, both being reported at length in San Francisco newspapers. In one case, by the use of "dummies," individuals secured government titles to extensive tracts of most valuable timber lands in what is known as the Georgetown Divide, in the Sierras. Two dollars and a half per acre was paid for forests of sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), giant balsam (*Abies grandis*) and other equally superb conifers, worth for mere stumpage ten times that price. In the other case exposed very extensive entries were made on red-wood lands in Humboldt county, and here a large association of speculators was interested. In cases like these $5 to $50 has been paid to men, chiefly laborers, to "enter up" lands for the concern.

What with forest fires, started by the carelessness of hunters and campers, the open thefts of land-grabbers, and the petty larceny of squatters and settlers on adjacent lands, the finest splendors of the Pacific coast region are fast disappearing. It is not long since that Sir Joseph Hooker, the eminent botanist, writing to the commissioners of the Yosemite valley, said: "We have ourselves witnessed the demolition of these great forests proceeding with a rapidity and recklessness that are unparalleled in the forest history of any other nation or country, which, if completed, will issue in rendering that fair state the scourge of alternating disastrous floods and still more disastrous droughts. While, in regard to the timber itself, the willful waste of it will be followed by world wants." This is none too emphatic. The primeval forests that still cling about the sources of the Noyo, Navarro, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Gualala, upper Sacramento, Merced, Tuolumne, and dozens of other rivers of California, are needed for the protection of those streams, and must be kept inviolate.

The red wood forests of the coast are not easily destroyed, so great is the vitality of the roots, which sprout shrubbily for years, and may still be forest lands long after lumbermen have cut off the valuable timber. It is however, the Sierra forests that if once lost cannot be restored and now, as for years, are at the mercy of every wandering tobacco pipe bearer, of every drunken herder and of every band of sheep. In order to understand this subject the reader needs to be told that the mountain counties of California are large, and extend in most cases from the summits of the Sierras to the borders of the lowlands of the great Central valley, and that many of the early settlers, living in the foothills, "took up" cattle and sheep ranges in the higher or forest belt, which varies from 6000 to 12,000 feet in altitude. It was long ago the custom to begin in April and drive the live stock from the valley farms, pasturing them on government lands, till in June and July the fresh spring like herbage of the Alpine region was reached. So many drovers from valley counties have adopted the use of these mountain pastures that no spot in all the Sierras, from King's river to Mariposita lake, is free from their ravages. The trouble is that sheep and goats destroy young trees and trample the ground so hard that few of the seeds that yearly fall from the old trees can take root. Because of this, and this only, there are many places in the California Alps where any botanist or arboriculturist will recognize the fact that the injury already done is, so far as this generation is concerned, irretrievable.

An æsthetic plea could easily be made against the trampling down of mountain avalanches, the ruining of the native wild flowers until some species are almost extinct, the desecration of haunts are lovely as the scenes of classic fable. One pioneer long ago described the wild lilies of Hunter Hecho valley—"acres of unmanissed bloom—the very next season found them all sheep destroyed them. The winter bulbs of the Kamtschatkan wild tiger lilies (*L. Pardalinum*) growing as rankly in the Sierras as they do in the Kamtschatkan valley have from five to twenty blossoms upon them, and the taller were higher than the waist of a man on horseback. But, though the floral treasures of the Sierra are unique, and their browsing is a source of grief to all nature lovers, it is not merely the beauty, but the very existence of California's coniferous forests that is threatened. It is were necessary to adduce proofs here be given from the letters and public reports of dozens of nurserymen, botanists and intelligent travelers who have borne witness to the wholesale destruction caused by sheep and goats.

The entire Pacific coast produces about ninety species of trees, or only about half the number found in the Atlantic region, and in this latter are a great many of more than ordinary timber value. The chief luck is in hard woods. In the Puget sound region and through the ravines of the Cascade, as well as in northern California, a few noble species of conifers occupy the forests and present a most imposing appearance. A distinguished botanist, who was equally familiar with the Deodar groves of the Himalayas, the Kauri forests of New Zealand, the Eucalyptus giants of Australia, and the palms of equatorial America, once said to the writer that the unbroken forests of redwood and of sugar pine were the two noblest and most inspiring forest shrines left in the world. Besides these conifers, the Pacific coast forests contain the slender Douglas spruce, the yellow cedar (Chamæcyparis Nutkaensis), the white pine (P. Monticola), two hemlocks (Tsuga Mertensiana and T. Pattoniana), four or five species of Abies (grandis, Amabilis nobilis, and Kamlofolia) several so-called cedars (of the Libocedrus, Thuja, and Cupressus genera), besides the drooping juniper and the rare Torreya or California nutmeg tree. Fourteen species of pine grow on the Pacific coast, and ten or twelve species of oaks. The most interesting of the small trees and shrubs that add variety to the forests are the madrona (Arbutus Menziesii), manzanita (Arctostaphylos bullata), the mountain mahogany (cercocarpus), besides a species of red-bud and one of dogwood, and several species of the attractive ceanothus. There are no persimmons, catalpas, hickories, elms, beeches or magnolias in the Pacific coast forests. Maples, sycamores, laurels, alders, alders and poplars are found in the lowlands. The list might be further extended, but this will suffice to illustrate the nature of the forest. Its picturesqueness comes solely from the size and beauty of the trees of a few typical species, which, if ever destroyed, would leave only a sorry remainder.

Next to the waste of Sierra forests in point of sanguinous has been the partial destruction of the value tan-bark oak of the Coast range. This tree, by far the handsomest and most durable of the Pacific coast oaks, has been destroyed on thousands of acres of government lands, merely for the bark, which is stripped off, and the lifeless trunk left standing, to become dry as tinder, and add infinitely to the dangers of fire. The writer has known settlers in San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties who "took up" government land, stripped the tan-oak, and abandoned their claims; and others who simply cut the tan-bark on government lands without the formality of entry. An army, filled with mathematical exactness, M. Dingler, engineer-in-chief of bridges and roads in France, made a thorough examination of the isthmus about one year ago, and drew up new estimates, to which Mr. Linerne had referred. M. de Lesseps stated at the July meeting that these estimates had been examined by a commission, and had been approved, together with the plan of work proposed. It was found, the work on the isthmus progressed, that there existed a less amount of hard rock and a greater portion than was supposed of soft material, which could be removed easily.

M. de Lesseps then said that in such undertakings the principal work was the beginning. The first earth to be removed is much the most difficult and costly. In the case of the Suez canal, of 75,000,000 cubic metres of excavation 50,000,000 were effected in the first two years. He did not think the Panama excavation as difficult as that performed on the Suez canal, for it was a problem of simple digging, and the experience gained in Egypt would be made available in Panama. According to the latest estimates, the excavation above the water line will consume three years, and that below the water line, two years. "Whence" it results that even if we should begin the dry excavation January 1, 1885, and the dredging January 1 1889, the canal would be completed on January 1, 1888, exactly. As an offset to the unforeseen we have as a margin all that work above water which will have been done before January 1885 and all that done by dredges before January, 1888."

M. Dreglor also spoke at the meeting, and not only said that the work would be completed in 1888, but remarked that, "according to his estimates, the work could be completed in 1837. We have to overcome the unknown, the whole of 1868."

No one connected with the work has yet stated that the estimates of work to be done have been increased to 200,000,000 cubic meters

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Her Views on the Cholera—It Cannot be stopped by Quarantine nor Cordons.

New York Herald.

In reply to an inquiry, Miss Florence Nightingale, the Crimean heroine, kindly sends to the *New York Herald*:

SIR: I beg to reply to your note asking for "practical advice" in view of the rapid spread of cholera."

That our whole experience in India, where cholera is never wholly absent, can be proven—nay, actually does prove—that cholera is not communicable from person to person.

That the disease cannot be ascribed to "somebody else;" that is, that the sick do not manufacture a "special poison" which causes the disease.

That cholera is a local disease—an epidemic affecting localities, and there depending upon pollution of earth, air, and water and buildings.

That the isolation of the sick cannot stop the disease nor

QUARANTINE, NOR CORDONS,

Nor the like. These, indeed, may tend fatally to aggravate the disease, directly and indirectly, by turning away our attention from the only measures which can stop it.

That the only preventive is to put the earth, air and water and buildings into a healthy state by scavenging, limewashing, and every kind of scavenger work, and, if cholera does come, to move the people from the places where the disease has broken out and then to cleanse.

Persons about cholera patients do not "catch" the disease from the sick any more than cases of poisoning "infect" others. If a number of persons have been poisoned, say by arsenic put by mistake into food, it is cases they have each swallowed the arsenic. It is not because they have taken "it," the "mysterious influence," of one another.

In looking sadly at Egypt—Egypt, where cholera did not begin anywhere along the route from India to Europe, but at Damietta, where no ship and

NO PASSENGER EVER SICKS,

and where the dreadful insanitary condition of the place fully accounts for and outbreak of cholera—in sorrowfully looking at Egypt and at Europe now, one might almost say that it is the doctrine of a special poison emanating from the sick, and which it is thought can be carried in a package, that has created the "poisoned" us. People will soon believe that you can take cholera by taking a railway ticket. They speak as if the only reason against enforcing quarantine were not that it is an impossibility and an absurdity to stop disease in this way, but that it is impossible to enforce quarantine. "If only we could," they say, "all would be well."

Vigorously enforce sanitary measures, but with judgment—*e. g.*, scavenge, scavenge, scavenge; wash, cleanse and limewash, remove all putrid human refuse from privies and cesspits and cesspools and dustbins; look to stables and cowsheds and pigsties; look to common lodging houses and crowded places,

DIRTY HOUSES AND YARDS,

"Set your house in order" in all ways sanitary and hygienic, according to the conditions of the place, and "all will be well."

I beg to send you the best thing that has been written upon the subject—where also what can be said about quarantine is fully stated in the best manner—the lecture by Dr. Cunningham, sanitary commissioner with the government of India, on the "Sanitary Lessons of Indian Epidemics," at the beginning of the *Medical Times*, which I enclose.

The real danger to be feared is in blaming somebody else and not our own selves for such an epidemic visitation. As a matter of fact, if the disease attacks our troubles ourselves are already liable to it. To trust to protection to stopping intercourse would be just as irrational as to try to sweep back an incoming flood instead of getting out of its way.

With the most earnest wish that America, as well as England, may "set her house in order," and so defy cholera and turn its appearance elsewhere into a blessing, I am, believe me, ever her and your faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

WHAT SOME PAPERS SAY.

Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.): Cleveland and Hendricks need prosperity, and will soon endeavor to get it if the Democratic platform backs and.

St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.): The independent republican committee's estimate of Cleveland's vote is that it would do for a political transparency.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): There is at least one spot in the United States where Boston's summer people turn from Grover Cleveland in disgust. That spot is Nantucket. Nantucket has had enough for him, and it is impossible to persuade the islanders to vote for him this fall.

New York *Mail and Express* (Ind.): [Senator Logan] said to us when he thought of going to Chicago in 1872, when the Illinois delegation at the head of the call was honorable enough figured as apparently sad indifferently to the campaign.

Boston *Herald* (rep.): Mr. Blaine is the only leader of the republican party who has not been "read out" of the party for opposing its candidate. The worst elements combine to support Cleveland—G. W. Julian, J. G. Whittier, F. B. Hawley, John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, George F. Hoar, etc. These and such as these are the "best of" with whom the reformers are too good to associate.

Chicago *Inter Ocean* (rep.): The democratic party cannot to-day inscribe a single motto or achievement on its banners since its back-down on free coin the present which will inspire its followers with enthusiasm. What can it say to the young men just coming into active life and duty? The less the better. It is afraid to look out the past or look to the present and the future would give larger promise.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): If Cleveland is defeated by Kelly and Butler in New York it will be an evil day for that state. The national committee has openly repudiated those men, has refused even to hear their case, and the position of the party should be enshrined by its success with a majority such as that with which Cleveland was elected governor.

New York *World* (Dem.): It is an absurdity to allow the distribution of local offices in the city to interfere with the prospect of electing a democratic president of the United States. Indeed, it is a crime, for it may easily cost the country another long term of corrupt and rascally republican misrule. Better that Tammany should have every office in the municipal government in the city, than that the country should be subjected to such an affliction and peril.

Artificial Flowers.

Philadelphia Press.

A well known dealer in artificial flowers speaks of the finer varieties of artificial fruits in his line being manufactured in Paris that are now on sale in New York. "These plants produce as handsome flower pots," said Mr. Burgschall, "are made by men, and that the home of this industry at the present time is not in models and then dipped in wax, being painted by hand. This part of the work is generally performed by women. They are not at all terrible. See, I crush them up in my hand and they immediately assume their shape which I let go. They don't require to be kept under a glass case. If proper care is taken of them the flowers are good to last five years and the leaves a lifetime. All these foliage and flowering plants, begonias, coleus, etc., are manufactured from moulds of the plant itself. Of the leaves and stems a dies are made, which are very expensive, costing sometimes from $10 to $100 a piece. The dies are laid on with a soft camel's hair brush. The handing bagasse cost from $5 to $100, and, like the ornamental pedicures are even more expensive, as high as $200 having been paid for them. Bouquets of artificial flowers are generally carried by ladies at balls, since natural flowers are a doubtful appearance. The other day we made a wreath of artificial flowers to go around a lady's dress as he intends to visit Saratoga. It was of pinks and drooping grasses, and cost $90.

A Dog Story.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* relates the summer experience of the stately dog Jeng. The latter's ordinary enemy is owned by Charles L. Chase of Waterboro, who keeps a considerable of chickens and ducks, and the dog takes care of them. Enough for the fowls is raised every mountain and placed in a coop. Regularly six times every day the dog paws out some of the grain into a shallow dish, carries it outdoors in his mouth, and spreads it around over a board with his fore paws. Then with a peculiar bark, which the hens know just as well as the usual "Biddy, Biddy," he calls the hens and chickens around. It's a fine comedy who has no business there he drives herself. Twice every day he drives the young ducks about a quarter of a mile to a small pond for a swim. When he thinks they have been in the water long enough he drives them back home. He never lost a duck. Ned.

Checkmated.

Merchant Traveler.

Mrs. Jacksonville who about ready to leave home for the summer, and she spent lots of money and time in the purchase of Jacksonville.

"My dear," she said to him on the last morning, "is everything ready?"

"Quite ready," was the despondent reply.

"When will the carriage be here?"

"In plenty of time to take you to the train."

"Is the baggage all down?"

"Yes."

"Is that little trunk checked and my flatirons and my big leather trunk, and my valise?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure everything is checked?"

"All but you three, my dear."

"Then there they," she exclaimed, "you always miss something. I never saw such creatures as men. Went two haven't you clocks?"

The exasperated husband and your jaw, my dear man in the office of the Three Years' Cabinet in the country that would do now that republicanism."

To Profit and Loss.

Washington Hawkeye.

Mrs. B.—Do you want to see Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. A.—Yes, and tell her how I have been boarding since our marriage, but I have given up thought that I did right. I found at the very start that it was to charge the servants for providing "broken."

Mrs. A.—Oh no, you can't mean it. I tried that scheme."

Mrs. B.—How did it work?"

Mrs. A.—Why, the first girl left I saved her $10 and the second one $20."

"For oh, poor, true and I do hate each other so devotedly" "I don't care, I say you shall not marry him. Down on earth can't support the daughter of a wealthy merchant who his salary is only $6 a year?" "But, papa, you told me to use your cent double entry trade employed" "What of that?" "Why, he probably owns more of the store than you do already."—*Chicago Herald*.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial Bottles free.

A SEASIDE PRACTICAL JOKE.

A good joke in the way of a clambake has just come to light. Week before last a number of young gentlemen of Portland were agreeably surprised at receiving invitations to a clambake to be given at Clinton beach on Tuesday, August 12, 1884, by two young ladies well known in this city. The invitations were unique, consisting of genuine clam shells, on the inside of which were written the invitations, accompanied by a small painting or an appropriate sketch, and being further adorned by artistically knotted bows of ribbon. They were at once shown to all the friends of the young gentlemen, who greatly admired them; and, indeed, they were worthy of it. Since the invitations were so artistically gotten up, the clambake was expected to be a grand affair, and the young gentlemen, all but one of whom were unable to attend the banquet, sadly sent regrets in response to the R. S. V. P., which was written in one corner of their invitations. Every one, as the appointed day drew nigh, thought to himself how much he should like to be present, and the breast of the one who was fortunate as to be able to step upon the deck of the Wide Awake on Tuesday morning, bound for the scene of the expected feast, was now filled with joy by the pleasures of anticipation, and the next moment saddened by the fear that he would not arrive in time for it. As soon as he could recover the dust of travel from his happy countenance, he hastened to the young ladies' cottage. Then of the much thought of banquet, but as hours began to sink as he remembered that nothing had been said as the hotel about the great clambake. When he reached the camp, what was his dismay at finding it deserted! Not a sign of clambake or young ladies could be find. Sadly and sadly he turned back toward the hotel, overcome with disappointment. He had gone but a little way when he met those whom he had been seeking, Lily and Huckleberries. Breathlessly he inquired about the clambake, and they, greatly disconcerted at seeing him, confessed that there wasn't to be any; that they had just sent his invitation for a joke, not expecting that anybody would come, and that they had forgotten all about it, and had gone off huckleberrying. Their discomfiture seemed so real that the poor young man felt compelled to say, as cheerfully as possible, that he never thought that they were really going to have any, and, after making his adieus, walked slowly back to the hotel, wondering just whom the joke fell upon. It is said that the young ladies were very anxious that the rest of the invited guests should not hear the story, and, of course the disappointed young man would not tell, but everybody knows that reporters are bound to forget everything in their devotion to the cause of newspaperdom, and that is how this item comes to be here.

MILITARY NOTES.

Vancouver Independent.

Lt. S. E. Smith, 1st art., reported at department headquarters on the 15th inst.

A detachment of 50 recruits for the 14th infantry will arrive in this department.

Lt. S. Rodman, jr., 1st art., returned to Vancouver from leave of absence on the 15th inst.

Captain C. B. Western, 14th infantry, joined Vancouver barracks, on the 16th inst.

Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., reported at department headquarters on the 15th inst.

Asst. Surgeon J. F. Wilson has changed station from Fort Walla Walla to Vancouver barracks.

Major W. P. Dunn, 14th infantry, has gone to Fort Klamath to make the annual inspection of that post.

Captain Stephen N. Whipple, 1st cavalry, has been found unfitted by a retiring board and relieved from duty, pending the report thereof.

Companies D and H of the 21st infantry have taken station at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and Co. A has gone to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

The chief quartermaster of this department has called for proposals to convert a building at the barracks into a double set of officers' quarters.

Forty mules, more or less, of barbed wire have been received at Vancouver barracks, for fencing in the governmental reserve back of the garrison grounds.

Lieut. Gov. Cochran, 2d cavalry, has been detailed as Judge advocate of the general court martial in session at Fort Coeur d'Alene, vice Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d cavalry, relieved.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin's wife and daughter returned for Dayton on the 16th inst. Mrs. Baldwin will remain with some relatives, and her daughter will be a pupil in the school at Dayton.

Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 21 cavalry, with a detachment of twelve men, has taken possession of Fort Lapwai, and Capt. Dempsey's company of the 21 infantry, which left Fort Lapwai, has completed its march to its new station at Walla Walla.

Under recent war department orders, Lieut. Col. W. Gosthals, corps of engineers, chief engineer officer of the department, will be relieved from duty in the department of the Columbia, and will proceed to and take station at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major Joseph J. Woodward, of the medical corps, is in attendance during President Garfield's last illness, and died August 18th in New York. Major Woodward entered the army in 1861 and ranked 21 in the list of majors. His death promotes Captain Evan G. Kerper to a majority.

The Mechanics' Fair.

E. W. Allen, superintendent of the Portland Mechanics' Fair association, has returned from San Francisco where he visited the Mechanics' fair. In an easy, in conversation with a reporter yesterday Mr. Allen said that many new and interesting exhibits now in the San Francisco fair have been promised for the exhibition here. Especially has he endeavored to secure interesting inventions and machinery, and in this direction he expected to be successful here may be mentioned a patent paper cutter, now said were manufactured. A very interesting exhibit which is to be put will be secured to the Golden Gate chicken incubator, in which the artificial hatching of chickens is accomplished by artificial heat. There will be an extensive exhibit in the art in San Francisco, and Allen also hoped to secure as an exhibit a machine for pressing brick dry, which is a new idea in the line of brick making. A small working model of the Lathrop crush railway system is on exhibition at the San Francisco fair, and if there are terms made for one of the size for the fair here. This invention is designed to do away with dash for sale is already used in the large cities in the east. The money and crush are inserted into the machine, which is operated by steam, and delivered in a hollow globe and placed in a groove cut in a rimmed piece which runs directly to the cashier's desk. After the change is made the ball is placed in another groove and runs directly back to the sender. This plan is now in successful use in one of the large stores of San Francisco, and after some inquiry Mr. Allen thinks the machine will probably be shown in full exhibition. It is a machine for separating cream from new milk. Many other interesting articles he hoped for but the above are sufficient to warrant the statement that the fair in San Francisco will be well worth a visit here. Mr. Allen states that although the exhibition building in San Francisco is much larger than ours, the agricultural exhibits do not compare with ours of last year. The arrangement of their flowers is not at all artistic and four bodies say it is far ahead of those shown in San Francisco. Their art gallery is larger than ours but does not show as many fine pictures as were exhibited here last year.

Stealing a Recorder.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer brings us this story: It will be remembered that at the last term of the district courts a large number of indictments were found against various persons for gambling and the sale of liquor. As the term progressed a movement of those persons were effected and a motion made for their appearance at the next term of the court. The bonds were given and received with the indictments, placed on file in the office of the clerk of the district court in due time. A week or so ago one of the gamblers in the list, while on a visit to Victoria, learned that a capias for $500 had been issued and that some officers had been started to serve the indictments and bonds and had been appointed in the mission. This came to the ears of Chief Wadsley, who went to the clerk's office and informed Mr. Lindley of what he had learned. Mr. Lindley went at once to the safe where he had placed the papers, and, to his utter surprise and chagrin, found that the nine indictments and the accompanying bonds had been stolen from his office. The clerk went at once diligently to work to ferret out the case, but up to this time have found no one to implicate. Some of the bonds have been returned by some of the parties who had signed them. The bonds and indictments, however, have not been returned, and it is supposed that they have been destroyed. A number of indictments have been found against the parties since the theft, and the prosecuting attorney has the papers before the grand jury.

Condemned by the Prohibition Party.

The case was tried on Friday at the Quarmby house in this city, on motion of the leading members of the Prohibition party of Oregon to compel the trustees of the Methodist church, in the city of Salem, to convey the property, formerly occupied by the state, G. W. Dement, of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lee, of Eugene, and other prominent temperance men identified with the movement, were present. The object of the meeting, which was quite informal, was to devise plans for the raising of funds to distribute documents and campaign literature throughout the states. It is also much as possible to rally men to the support of the St. John presidential ticket. It does not appear to be generally known that here has already been an electoral ticket chosen for Oregon. It was selected at a convention of the prohibition party of Oregon held in Corvallis in June last. The electoral ticket so there chosen is as follows: J. G. Maddock of Umatilla, G. W. Dimick of Marion, and W. F. Owens of Douglas. Mr. Hunsaker, who was seen to-day, thinks the party will poll 500 votes in this state, even if no effort is made. A little well directed effort, he says, will double or treble that estimate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 22.

OVERLAND RECEIPTS include 122 qr 100 lbs sugar, 25 tes hams, 15 cs bacon, 100 cs lard, 20 cs canned goods, 80 cs canned fish, 50 cs lye, 200 lf bxs candles, 6 bbls sugar, 41 bxs candy, 2 cs cigars, 384 pkgs to-bacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours, 1281 cds wheat, 470 bbls flour, 193 cds oats, 64 cds bran, 2 cds potatoes, 97,480 lbs wool, 250 lbs hides, 61 cs eggs, 382 bxs fruit, 91 pkgs butter, 50 bls hay. Also 1019 cds wheat, 270 bbls flour from the eastern section.

SHIPPING.—The W H Starbuck gets $20.0.0 to New York. The iron bark Glengyle comes from Valparaiso for into full loading. In the market nothing is doing and rates are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT.—Buyers do exhibit a heavy market but keeps its quotations rather above those received by shippers. As best figure for valley samples yesterday 87c was bidded with very indications of a lower figure soon. This would allow not over $1.12½ to be paid here for valley wheat. Yesterday we quoted nominally at $1.20@1.25, anything like an exact quotation being impossible. On the receipt of late cables shippers have materially lowered their views, some asking $1.20@1.15 to-day while others as said to be possible from millers. Should shippers not be able to pay beyond what they now name millers will certainly hold off for pretty much the same figure. Selling to split week at the best, for buyers are apparently not and are not in a position to need wheat. One of the largest of last year's shipping firms is said to be entirely out of the market at present while there are but a few that will touch wheat. Until buying is more generally indulged in quotations must be nearly nominal, and possibly increasing to some extent. All advices are off to-day, no single market reported showing any tone.

FLOUR—Sales of standards are still made at $4 75, old wheat. One mill for several days has quoted $4 85. The retail dealing in the country are working for wheat, but most of this are yet grinding old stock and cannot procure any wheat to have to pay paid for it, what up has with it.

OATS—Market fully supplied. 2 1c@2 2½c per ctls.

FRUIT—Apples and pears more than plentiful, necessitating close work to packing canning dmands. Choice apples sell at 50@75c per box; white pears drag at 25@35c. The Bartlett and the Flemish Beauty are ripe by market. Peaches have some weakness.

DRIED FRUIT—Market shows little interest. At San Francisco large stocks are arriving and prices are cripple.

HOPS—Samples of new coming in, but there are no buyers as yet.

WOOL—The placing of the Starbuck on berth for New York furnishes a new outlet for shears. On present value the freight is 4c per pound, and insurance will not exceed 2½ per cent. As the eastern markets are not expected to show much improvement in spring the Starbuck has obtained a fine freight, indeed. The market remains dull with nothing doing in a retail way.

STOCKS—The advance to 55c brings forward large arrivals, and stocks show a full count.

CHICKENS—A fair market at 3@4 per dozen spring.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.

Alpha	2 45	Gould & Curry	2 65
Alta	2 50	Hale & N	6 20
Belcher	2 60	Mexican	2 10
Best & Belcher	2 85	Ophir	2 70
Bodie Con	1 00	Overman	1 15
Bullion	50	Potosi	1 10
Challenge	1 90	Sierra Nevada	1 05
Con. Virginia	60	Union	1 10
Crown Point	1 35	Utah	1 20
Hale & No	2 15	Yellow Jacket	1 25

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 21.

MORNING BOARD.

N. P. Common	25½	Western Union	69½
N. P. Pref'rred	53½	Pacific Mail	32
Ore. R. & Nav	98½	North Western	103½
O. S. Line	25	Texas Pacific	25½
O. R. Imp Stock	97	Lake Shore	85½
Or. Imp. Bonds	98½	Mich. Cent'ral	90¾
O. R. & N. Stock	80½	Erie	18½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union 69½

INSURANCE.

South British & National Companies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DEPOSIT HERE IN OREGON..... $500,000

JAMES LAID LAW & CO., Gen. Agts.
H. M. ALLEN, Jr., Resident Manager.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital subscribed £1,000,000 $5,000,000
Capital paid up 200,000 1,000,000
Reserve fund, including Re-insurance reserve 275,000 1,375,000
Assets, January 1st, 1884 ..... 1,475,000 7,375,000
Deposit in Oregon 100,000

Risks taken on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights at Lowest Rates.

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Resident Agents in Portland, Oregon:
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Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up..... $250,000 00
Assets exceed..... 250,000 00

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M. S. BURRELL..... Vice President
EDWARD HALL..... Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—91 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Capital.....$750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON.
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES B. HUED, Agent.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor restores ballmore ful freshness and color to faded and grey hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and renovates it. It restores to the scalp the nutriment, which, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a glossy and glossy a thin sadness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the stimulation it imparts to the follicles, and the abundance of nutriment it furnishes for the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor removes the hair. known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Rebellious Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR or fill its falling. Nothing cleanses confessed that of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S Hair Vigor. In addition to the curative and restorative properties peculiar to Ayer's Hair Vigor, it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick, and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

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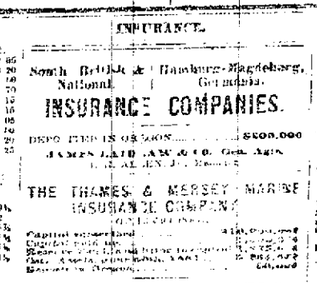

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

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OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up..... $250,000 00
Assets exceed..... 250,000 00

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VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.

STR. LURLINE or VANCOUVER, Capt. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 4 P. M. and Vancouver at 7 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Yamhill street.

TOWING between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Portland and LaCamas.

On and after Thursday, July 17, 1884, the splendid STEAMER TRAVELER, W. S. BUCHANAN, Master, will leave Morrison st. dock, Portland, daily (except Sundays) at 2:30 P. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings arriving at LaCamas at 8:30 P. M.

Returning, leave LaCamas at 7 o'clock A. M.; arrive in Portland at 10:30 A. M.

For freight or passage apply at wharf or on board.

STR. MANZANILLO,

Leaves Morrison st. wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock (sunday excepted), for Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, A. and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and intermediate landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

STEAMER ISABEL, CAPT. JAMES SMITH, will leave Salem every Monday and every Tuesday. Freight for Albany and way stations on river will be received on Monday, and handling from foot of Madison street. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE POPE, Agent.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,

Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 o'clock A. M., and on Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. same evening. Returning will leave Astoria at 6 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 7 P. M. Connections with "Ocean" and "Queen" for Tillamook and Grimes' on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Passengers by this route connect with the mail for Bonneville.

C. R. SCOTT, President.

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